

ABSTRACT

TITLE :

**“Incidence and Clinico-Pathological Features of Triple Negative Receptors
Status in Carcinoma Breast in Our Institution”**

AIM OF THE STUDY:

Carcinoma breast is one of the most common cancer diagnosed and one of the most common cause of cancer related mortality. The aim of the study is to determine Incidence of Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) in Stanley, To analyze the ClinicoPathological features of Triple Negative breast cancer and to compare it with reports from other regions of the world.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:

The material for our prospective study was conducted in Department Of General Surgery And Dept Of Medical Oncology in GOVERNMENT STANLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CHENNAI 1, From October 2015 to September 2016 (12months duration). ALL NEW CASES OF CARCINOMA BREAST Patients who attended Stanley Medical College for treatment were subjected to **Trucut Biopsy**. For all patients, the pathology was reviewed to confirm the diagnosis and the hormonal receptor and Her-2-neu status. We analyzed the clinicopathologic

features of all triple negative cases which were diagnosed in this period. The TNM staging was based on clinical and radiological findings, Later all cases has been followed up for treatment details.

Discussion:

Incidence was very high (28%) in our study when compared to all others, mean age was 48.6yrs which is slightly lower when compared to Study done in mayo clinic(59.7yrs) Singapore(53yrs) Egyptian(52yrs). Premenopausal Status was lower (57.4%) when compared to Mulago(74%), Turkey(70%0), Bauer et al (64.6%) and it was slightly higher when compared to North India (52%) and Egyptians(48%).Parity more than 3 was lower (57.4%) when compared with North India study (71%). IDC is more common in our Study group (94%) along with Japan (95%), Singapore (93%) and Egyptian (93%). Grade 3 was more in all study groups highest in Japan (92%). Lymphovascular Invasion is also common (58%) in our study highest seen in North India (70%). Stage II with T2 lesion is more common in our Study (47%) which was lower when compared to other studies. Nodal spread (83%) and Metastasis (23%) is more common in our study when compared to other studies.

CONCLUSION:

Incidence rate Of Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) is higher in our Study, Affecting younger females with no significant risk factors or family history, Associated with significant poor prognostic factors like Nodal spread positivity, High grade tumor, IntraDuctal Carcinoma type, Lymphovascular invasion and metastasis.

Therefore this study Shows TNBC is Very Aggressive tumor with increasing incidence rate among SouthIndian Population and this finding throws more light on the need for treatment strategies to be better tailored to effectively treat the TNBC patients.

Keywords : Triple Negative Breast Cancer , Trucut biopsy, Premenopausal, IntraDuctal Carcinoma, Metastasis